

# 'Shoe laces' may be housing answer!

ONE OF SEVERAL patents recently submitted by a Sir George engineer could mark the way to a revolutionary turnaround in the field of low cost housing, possibly cutting costs by a quarter to a half, and building time down to a matter of days.

And according to patent seeker Paul Fazio, it works on the same principle as tying your shoe laces.

Here's how he explained it to us. Over the last couple of years Fazio and a student research team have been searching for ways to make panelized building structures work: specifically, how to connect aluminum covered styrofoam panels without using a building frame, so that each floor of the building would be a self-

contained, frameless unit designed for use in variable building conditions.

"You can visualize now," civil engineering head Fazio said, "a building up to six stories high that is actually laced together. The lace is actually steel cable looped through the outer wood frame of the styrofoam panel and connected to an adjoining panel. "The cable approach is the most attractive, though it may



turn out to be more expensive than the other connection systems we've been working on," Fazio told us. "You can have the panel assembly pre-con-

nected in the factory," he said, "where the panel connections would be loose, and simply unfold the panels on the site and put up the building."

We thought of the styrofoam coffee cup that blew in our lap before the interview and said: "Isn't the styrofoam too light to withstand the elements?" Fazio told us not to worry: "A building doesn't resist wind because of its weight. It resists anything because of its strength, on how well it's routed to its foundations."

To prevent lingering doubts, Fazio told us: "With the building we're testing down in the lab, we have applied simulated wind pressure that is equivalent to 150 miles per hour - you get 100 miles per hour winds in a tornado - and the building is still standing."

Fazio said that you could use this panelized structure technique for buildings 50 and 60 stories high, but what's the point of the big buildings, he asked. "People prefer to live in lower buildings," he said. "Living in higher buildings secludes the occupants from the activities that usually happen on street level." Fazio cited one badly planned housing development that went wrong: "There was a new housing project in St. Louis that had to be torn down because of the high crime rate which it generated," he said. "That was a couple of years ago. Trying to put these people together from different backgrounds required too much concentration and displacement and it didn't work."

Integrating all the different aspects of putting up buildings and keeping their occupants socially cohesive is the concern of Sir George's Systems Building Center which Fazio heads. "I would say the building industry is 50 years behind the times," Fazio said. "The buildings that are put up are not fully integrated systems because all the people - structural engineers, electrical, mechanical engineers, building science people and so on - come from different disciplines and the buildings we have reflect this."

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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### What they said in class

AS REPORTED BY A GIBBON APE

The chairman called the audience together with a couple of short barks after which he gave a series of whines to express his disapproval of the lateness of the audience in coming in. He then introduced the lecturer by rubbing his hands together as a sign of pleasure, giving a series of not unfriendly growls in his direction. The lecturer then stood up and rubbed his hands together towards the audience as a sign of good will, opened his lecture with a couple of short yelps which elicited corresponding yelps from the audience. After that he settled down for half an hour to a steady series of grunts which seemed to soothe the listeners. But after this first period the lecturer began to bark, to move up and down, but not threateningly, on the platform, while at times he gurgled in such a friendly manner that a great number of the audience gurgled with him. At times also he heightened the effect of the gurgle by an appealing whine, and closed the lecture with a prolonged howl followed by a final heavy bark. The audience broke into loud yelps and clapped their hands. The chairman then invited another man to give a few satisfied grunts as an expression of thanks - and the meeting broke up, all barking.

How to write by Stephen Leacock.

### Beware of the corporate picnic

THERE IS AN UNHEALTHY trend towards corporate paternalism in our society, says sociologist Bill Reimer, and it is intended to make possible "closer monitoring of your personal life and to give your employer a greater basis for influence over you."

Paternalism, he said, "makes good business sense" because it promotes a sense of personal commitment to the company but, in individual terms, it is "unjustifiable".

As an example, Reimer explained that when he applied for a job with IBM, they asked him a number of questions that had nothing whatsoever to do with his qualifications and in many cases dealt with matters that "would normally be considered private". The questions, he said, "were directly unrelated to the services that I would provide for them, about my marriage for instance" and he feels that the company had no right to that kind of information.

The company will argue, he said, that a man's relations with his wife will affect his performance on the job, but that's "pushing it".

Much of Reimer's expertise in this area comes from a research project he did a few years ago in B.C. The focus of his study was the sociological profile of small towns with only one predominant industry, but, he said, much of what he

learned is "generalizable to urban situations." As a matter of fact, he continued, "in some respects, the paternal relationship is much more direct in the city than it is in a rural area." As proof he pointed to corporate newspapers, clubs and picnics as examples of organizations which tend to tie the employee closer to his employer. Reimer has just obtained a "seed" grant of \$395 from the Committee to Aid Scholarly Activities in order to study some similar small towns in Quebec and to compare them to their B.C. counterparts. If all goes well he hopes to expand the project later with help from the Canada Council.

Actually, he told us, the normal paternal attitude that a company develops towards "it's" town can be quite beneficial. It is usually practiced at a "reasonably informal level" and quite often operates through clubs and business organizations with the town like the Chamber of Commerce. "It's really a kind of indirect guidance of municipal affairs,"

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continued page 7

# The E.S.A. into trusteeship

Article 29 of the By-Laws of Sir George Williams University states that: All organizations deemed to be connected with the University, together with their constitutions, shall be subject to the control and approval of the Board.

The Board shall have the right to overrule any act which it deems detrimental to the work or purposes of the University.

In virtue of these powers, and with a view to protecting the interests of the University and, in particular, those of the evening student body, the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors passed today, Monday, March 4, 1974, the following resolution:

*Establishment of a Trusteeship for the Evening Students' Association*

In view of the repeated and manifest failure of the Evening Students' Association to conduct its affairs in a way that merits the continuing confidence and support of the University, the constitution of the Evening Students' Association is herewith suspended.

Mr. John L. Porter, M.A., C.A., Manager of Administrative Services in the Computer Centre, will administer the affairs of the Evening Students' Association until he is replaced by a Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees will be named within the next two weeks.

## Commerce says: We're for Concordia

*From Commerce Dean Andrew Berczi to Rector O'Brien:*

Please be advised that our Faculty Council, which consists of student representatives and faculty members of both campuses passed the following resolution unanimously at its regular February Faculty Council meeting:

The Commerce Faculty members and student representatives of Sir George Williams University and Loyola College are committed to the concept of Concordia University and since September 1, 1973 have been operating effectively and actively as a joint Faculty under its auspices.

This resolution was consequently communicated to Dr. Cloutier, Minister of Education in a telegram format signed by both myself and Professor L.J. Boyle, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Loyola College. In turn, this telegram was acknowledged with thanks by the Office of the Minister.

*Authority, Membership and Term of the Board of Trustees*

1. The Board of Trustees shall be responsible to the Board of Governors through the Rector.

2. The members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the Rector. They shall include a chartered accountant, an attorney, and student representation.

3. If for any reason a member of the Board of Trustees is unable to continue to carry out his duties, his replacement shall be named by the Rector.

4. The members of the Board of Trustees shall elect their own Chairman.

5. The Board of Trustees shall remain in office until dismissed by the Board of Governors.

*Mandate of the Board of Trustees*

1. The Board of Trustees shall assume interim responsibility for all fiscal and non-fiscal matters which would normally fall within the jurisdiction of the Executive Council of the Evening Students' Association or of any of its officers.

2. The Board of Trustees shall arrange for a full auditing of the financial affairs of the Evening Students' Association together with any dependent operations, and shall make public the results of such an audit.

*3. The Board of Trustees*

*continued from page 1*

he said, "which can take place because most of the people in the town depend in some way on the company for their livelihood. That line of status just carries over into town politics."

But, Reimer said, quite often the company is accommodating when it comes to donating money for civic improvements like arenas, social centers and associated facilities. The problem, he warned, occurs when a protest movement of some kind develops or when a project which the company disapproves of is initiated.

"Small town people," he said, "are much more susceptible to local pressures and are often quite ambivalent about their relationship with the company" so that it is much more difficult to galvanize any form of widespread support and protest movements are "generally very short lived".

He cited one case which occurred in Prince Rupert, B.C., in 1966 when a group of townspeople wanted to raise some money to build a new school for the native peoples. "They had a tremendous amount of trouble getting support," he said, "and although it would be hard to establish that there was a directive from the top (of the company), the coincidences were remarkable."

Eventually, he said, the group got "what they thought was a compromise" in that they raised enough money to renovate the old school but not enough to expand it or to build a new one.

Well, we asked, considering the current mini-exodus from the city, where would you prefer to live?

Reimer pointed out that there is also "a declining mo-



of their appointment a projected schedule for the completion of their mandate.

*Michael Sheldon  
Assistant to the Rector*

## LETTERS

### I & E erred

Your article, "Sir George: who's responsible?" in the *Issues and Events* of February 28, cites the Centre for Instructional Technology as the agency responsible for "controlling" the sound levels of the television monitors on the fourth and seventh floors of the Hall Building. This wording may be misleading. The monitors are pre-set by C.I.T. to produce sounds within a certain range, but within that range the audio level may be adjusted by anyone who cares to turn the gain control.

Furthermore, any complaints on the subject should be directed

not to C.I.T., as stated in the article, but to either the Dean of Students or Mr. Michael Sheldon, Assistant to the Rector.

**B.P. QUEENAN**  
Assistant Director  
Centre for Instructional  
Technology

### Correction

Mathematics students seeking pre-registration information should phone the Mathematics Department general number (879-5930) instead of calling individual professors.



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Reimer pointed out that there is also "a declining mo-

vement" towards the city among rural dwellers, but, he said, his preference would be for a small town that's near a big city. He wouldn't want to do without the resources that an urban area can offer, he said, but as an immediate environment a small town atmosphere is more inviting. In practice, however, he admitted, he will probably end by spending most of his time in the city and spending only his summers in the country.

# SPREAD

## KÉBEC-SPEEK

### Language update

In Italy, it seems, the government changes every twenty minutes, about as fast as the lire; in Spain and Portugal, governments seem to change every thirty or forty years; in Greece, the political stage seems to have been turned into a bloody parade square; in France and Germany, the governments have enforced speed limits on their roads; in Chile and other South and Central American Republics, governments have come in with a bloody changing of the guard; in Asia and Africa, political groups battle their respective causes out. And against this unsettling background, many immigrants trudge to Canada where the only thing that's supposed to change are the two groups that now and then trade seats across the aisle in the House of Commons in Ottawa.

But between a significant percentage — some put the figure at well over two thirds — of immigrants opting for English and a fall-off of the Quebec birth rate, Quebec has to move if French is going to remain the dominant language in years to come. Jean-Denis Gendron is so worried about things in the time since he voted for persuasion in encouraging the use of French when he handed down his language report, that he's turned round and said there must be compulsory language streaming to ensure that immigrants take up French as their first language in Quebec.

The situation is so confusing that the thought of compulsory French is causing concern in an immigrant French community: French-speaking North African Jews are worried about holding onto their Jewish traditions in a city whose Jews are predominantly — some say totally — in the English community. They're also worried about possibly being deprived of the opportunity of learning English to prepare for a bilingual job market.

Part of the excitement seems to be caused by the fact that there are significant French to English school switchovers in the final high school years, which many think reflects that English secondary language instruction in French schools is inadequate. Improve that, and French students won't leave, some say. Some have accused the French system in Montreal of failing to offer orientation courses for immigrant students, and French language educators have expressed concern about a falling off in the quality of French due to non French-speaking students in their system.

Before things get going later this month, we have this to go on: Francois Cloutier has said that it's very possible that non-English immigrants will be forced to attend French schools which, the education minister assured, will be equipped to handle the unique problems of immigrant, non French-speaking students.

Jean-Denis Gendron, the man who headed the mammoth language study for the Quebec government, has admitted that he may have been wrong about letting persuasion run its course in turning immigrants on to French. It has run its course and failed, he said, and there must be revisions in Bill 63 — the legislation that guarantees parents the right to choose the language of instruction for their children. According to English Catholic teacher spokesman, Phil Shore, Cloutier — in drafting the upcoming legislation — has gone back on his word, given last election, that no changes were anticipated in Bill 63.

Meanwhile constitutional experts quote from the B.N.A. Act which prohibits, they say, anything but free choice of language; others: if Quebec is a 'nation', then people who come here should be prepared to accept the language of the 'nation' as they would be expected to in Britain, France, Germany or any other country they chose to go to.

The confusion seems to rest on the question of whether we're living in Quebec or Canada. Premier Bourassa has said the issue is a

### Bilingualism helps get your man

## le pilori:

Toujours recherchés: PHANEUF, Claude, fraude; ANDERSON, Raymond, Ray, fraude; FOREMAN, Martin, fraude et recel; DE REPENTIGNY, Eugène, évasion.

CARRIERE, Pierre Robert



VOL A MAIN ARMEE

24 ans  
5'8 1/2"  
P.: 141  
Y.: bruns  
Ch.: bruns

24 years  
5'8 1/2"  
W.: 141  
E.: brown  
H.: brown

DANGEREUX

S.I.J.: 186156 F.P.S.: 136934A 69-M-49-440

DANGEROUS

GELINEAU, Raymond



CONSPIRATION & RECEL D'AUTOS

43 ans  
5'6"  
P.: 160  
Y.: bruns  
Ch.: noirs

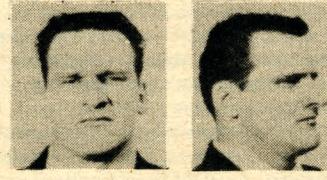
43 years  
5'6"  
W.: 160  
E.: brown  
H.: black

DANGEREUX

S.I.J.: 190530 F.P.S.: 149075-A 66-DM-153-66

DANGEROUS

POULIOT, Gérard Raymond



TEMOIN IMPORTANT

35 ans  
5'7 1/2"  
P.: 166  
Y.: gris  
Ch.: bruns

35 years  
5'7 1/2"  
W.: 166  
E.: grey  
H.: brown

S.I.J.: 115469 F.P.S.: 713562 69-M-1-4

QPP magazine

delicate question and has assured the population that it will be handled with great sensitivity; financial institutions minister Bill Tetley said recently in his NDG *Monitor* column that we shouldn't discuss anything before the legislation has been 'deposited in parliament'; it may be illegal to talk about it, said the outspoken minister. Victor Goldbloom, the environment minister, according to one critic, hasn't said a word since counting the rings on the elms cut down by Drapeau on Sherbrooke. The ministers should forgive some whispered concern.

given at the beginner, intermediate and advanced levels at 18 different high schools around Montreal. The next session will begin in September.

For something a little more expensive but more immediate, the YMCA is now beginning a new session in their language courses. Classes begin on March 25 but the registration deadline is already upon us, so hurry. The seven-week course will cost \$67 and all three levels will be available.

For credit courses during the summer, Sir George is offering its own program of classes which will be held for two hours every day from July 2 until August 9. Only the intermediate and advanced levels will be available and the cost will be \$100.

Or, if you want a more intensive program, McGill offers its live-in French Summer School from June 29 - August 11. Intermediate and advanced levels only are available with students promising to speak only French for the duration of the session. Cost here is a little higher — \$620 — since it includes room and board, but any full-time university student with Canadian citizenship is eligible for an all-inclusive bursary from the provincial government. Application forms are available from Mr. Maurice Beaulieu at the Ministry of Education in Quebec City.

Finally, for those who have the money, the

### The need for bilingualism

"Everywhere I go in Montreal," says Bill Currie, chief of Sir George's English Language Summer School, "I'm conscious of a tremendous demand for bilingualism."

And Currie may well be right. His school is only one of hundreds throughout the province, many of which operate all year round, to promote the learning of English.

And conversely there are almost as many to teach French. The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal offers a comprehensive 15 week course with three hour classes twice a week for only \$12. The classes are restricted to adults (those over the age of 18) and will be

### Learning to say I can't

I was also worried about my almost complete inability to speak or understand French. But on my way over the Atlantic, I persuaded the airline hostesses to teach me one speech I trusted would be disarming in Paris: that I hoped for indulgence, that I had no facility whatsoever for learning a language, that in fact I was still trying to perfect my knowledge of English, that I heavily disparaged myself for my lack of knowledge of French, the most beautiful language in the world, and that this speech was the only one I could recite in French.

In the lobby of the Continental, I stepped confidently up to the reception desk, smiled at the man behind it, and said, to the best of my ability, "Je vous demande d'être indulgent, je n'ai aucune facilité pour apprendre les langues et j'essaie même toujours de perfectionner mon anglais. Je me trouve impardonnable de ne pas pouvoir m'exprimer en français, la plus belle langue du monde, et ce discours est certainement le seul que je suis capable de faire en français."

St. Clai: McKelway, *Holiday*, Sept./65

## L'Amour (Love)

<b>Canada</b>	<b>France</b>		<b>petite mère (f)</b>	
s'accoter	commencer à vivre en concubinage	to start living together, shack up	(se) faire ami avec qn	to make friends with s.o.
accoté, e	qui vit en concubinage, amant, maîtresse	lover, mistress, common law husband or wife	être en amour avec qn	to be in love
vivre accotés	vivre en concubinage	to live together	tomber en amour avec qn	to fall in love
agace-pissette (f)	aigüeuse, allumeuse	tease, cockteaser	faire manger de l'avoine à qn	to steal s.o.'s girl
aller voir les filles	courtiser les jeunes filles	to go out with girls	faire gratter qn	to cut s.o.'s grass
ami de garçon, boy-friend, cavalier, chum, tchomme (m)	(petit) ami, futur, soupirant	boyfriend	baiser	to kiss
amie de fille, blonde, fille, girl-friend,	(petite) amie, future	girlfriend	bec (m)	kiss, peck
			vieux boque, vieux buck (m)	elderly lady-killer, gay dog
			botte (f)	lay, screw
			être une bonne botte	to be a good lay

Practical Handbook of Canadian French, Sinclair Robinson & Donald Smith

traditional stand-by is Berlitz - the people who, they proudly tell us, have a copyright on the term 'total immersion.' For between \$2500 and \$3600 they claim that they can teach practically anyone to speak French at a level appropriate to a corporate executive. This summer, they will also be running a student special at a somewhat lower cost - \$640 - which is an eight-week immersion course with eight hours of classes per day. A graduating student, they claim, should have a vocabulary of about 3500 words and should be reasonably fluent at a standard appropriate to his age level.

## Nobody said anything about Ontario's Immigration Dept.

"I do object to a situation where a parent does not have a choice as to which school his child attends," said John Jackson, but he also said that he can see the government's point in that, given a rapidly declining birthrate, immigration may soon be the only source of increased population in Quebec.

"But," Jackson continued, "it seems to me that if the goal is to preserve French language and culture in Quebec, I think there are other ways of dealing with it than the one that is currently being discussed (Bill 63)." He thinks, for example, that the Ontario policy of promoting bilingual schools would be of far greater benefit in the long run.

But still, he said, on the clear understanding that the French only section of Bill 63 is to apply to immigrants yet to come, and presuming that the immigration officers do their jobs explaining local conditions, then he sees no overriding objection to the legislation. Besides, he said, "I would anticipate that the existing immigrant communities would merely operate their own English language classes outside of regular school hours."

But, we asked, would it not be more natural to let a culture die.

Definitely not, said Jackson. "I'm not willing to buy the notion of a market place on culture and I can't accept the idea of an underlying beast, nature. Nature is the inter-play of interests through politics." The French Quebecers as we all know, he said, are an island of five million people in the midst of an English continent of about 250 million and they must have some recourse, some means of protection.

But, said Jackson, this whole business of substantial political or social distinctions between the English and French communities has been overplayed anyway. "With respect to social differences, until very recently, one of the main social differences has been that the anglophone grouping has tended to dominate economically."

That may be true, we suggested, but politically French Quebecers have tended to vote more as a bloc than other Canadians.

Not so, said Jackson. In federal elections, he pointed out, the Western provinces have consistently voted "anti-liberal" over the last few years and in both cases the trend can be taken "as a critique of the federal system and of centralization." There have been many cases, he said, where Alberta and Saskatchewan have done exactly the same thing as Quebec "but the

word 'separatism' was never used."

Another example, he said, was the fact that when Ontario set up its own department of Citizenship and Immigration during the 1950's, nobody said a word. But when Quebec did it in the sixties "it was perceived as an act of separatism."

The only real political difference between English and French Canadians, Jackson insisted, is that, in Quebec, the "pan-Canadian issue" of centralism versus decentralization is "written in cultural as well as economic terms." Quebec's goals, he said, "are not that much different from what the other provinces are doing but quite often the rest of Canada reacts to a stereotype of French Canada."

But what about provincial politics, we asked. Surely Quebec tolerated Maurice Duplessis long after the rest of Canada had moved to a more liberal form of government.

Well, yes, Jackson admitted, but there was a reason for that. Duplessis, he said, "articulated national interests very well" and since his main support came from a "rural vote, not a French-English one" his electoral success might well be seen as being "equivalent to the Conservative vote in rural Ontario."

In municipal politics, he emphasized, Drapeau's overwhelming majority would seem to indicate that he had approximately equal support from both the French and English communities. And, he said, most of the concerned opposition to Drapeau in the last election came from the

Front d'Action Politique (FRAP) which was based in east-end Montreal.

Also, he said, there has been a lot of criticism because the francophone population seems less interested than the anglophones in such things as the Van Horne Mansion and Save Montreal. But, he said, those groups are "almost dilettantes" compared to such organizations as the Greater Montreal Anti-Poverty Coordinating Committee. "The French speakers in Montreal have other, more basic problems. And, he pointed out, most of the types of buildings that these groups are concerned with are in the English part of the city.

## Forget the rules

"It's a gentleman's prerogative not to be able to spell." Coming from an English composition teacher like Barbara Opala that may sound a little funny, but she's serious.

She wants none of the strict grammatical codification that would be imposed by an English equivalent to the Académie Française. In fact, she says, it would "shackle" the language and eliminate "flavor and a certain kind of punch". More to the point, "it isn't suited to the Anglo-Saxon temperament".

Not that Opala would like to do away with grammar completely - "it's a useful tool, a guide since you need some discipline to give form. But not too much."

"Our approach in teaching remedial English," she says, "is that one dialect is as good as another but the standard English dialect is the key to common communication. In other words, you should know what you're subverting."

The result of the Académie's efforts, she admits, has been "a very clear prose, very adaptable to a logical argument". But English, she says, has gained tremendously in vitality by its lack of regulation and, as she points out, when Jonathan Swift tried to neatly codify all grammatical rules as far back as the 18th century, the result was total disaster.

Michael Brian is even more emphatic about any proposed Académie Anglaise. "I think I'd start speaking another language," he says.

He points out that English has a much larger vocabulary than French, which, he says, is really only a dialect of Latin. As a matter of fact, he regards the French academy as a cross between a form of "jingoistic nationalism" and a political plot to control thought by controlling language.

In North America, he says, we are much more concerned with grammar than they are in England, where it's easy to differentiate by listening to the accent. "A lord can say ain't and everybody still knows that he's a lord."

Brian has very little patience with any grammatical rules at all, as a matter of fact. Most of the rules, he says, are either badly adapted transplants from Latin grammar or completely arbitrary regulations imposed by eighteenth century pedants. He notes that "totally absurd" rules regarding split infinitives, ending sentences with prepositions, and beginning them with conjunctions are now being disregarded. "Winston Churchill showed them up quite well," he says, "when he came up with the line 'This is a situation up with which I will not put.'"

**PRIVATE DUMP**

**DUMP PRIVE**

**NE PASSEZ PAS  
AUTOBUS  
EN ARRET**

# HOT DOC HAMBEUCER SMOKED MEAT HOT CHICKEN CLUB SANDWICH

## Trying to remain Jewish and French

One group in Montreal that will really be left out in the cold should compulsory language streaming come into law is the French-speaking North African community which Sir George mathematics teacher Elie Cohen guesses numbers 15,000.

"It's very hard for North African Jews to remain Jewish outside of the English community because all Jewish authority is in the English community," the Tunis born Cohen told us. "And the job market is basically English," added Cohen who is a rabbi himself.

The problem is further compounded for parents of North African students in Quebec. "The parents can't speak English so they don't want their kids to learn French which they know anyway.

"But every effort is made," he cautioned, "to keep French cultural traditions. Every attention is paid to it." Many attempts have been made to keep some sense of Jewishness and still work within a French system, Cohen told us. There was a French school that had a hour of Jewish tradition in the morning, for example, he said. "But I think the best system would be a trilingual one of some kind in which Jewish tradition would be taught in the morning and then have both an English and French program after."

Cohen is somewhat encouraged — though with reservations — about Quebec legislation which currently calls on private schools to conduct a certain part of their non-religious instruction in French because in many respects this is acting as the forerunner of the kind of trilingual system he suggests: "This will be a valuable situation because the kids can speak French anyway and they speak English now and through their study they can become pretty well bilingual," Cohen said. "This could be done in a nice atmosphere but there still could be problems for some kids."

One possible problem, Cohen told us, could come back to the family: "Traditionally in North African countries, the parents really pushed their kids to study so when you have a kid going to school and the mother doesn't speak English, it could mean that the kid will not study as well."

Cohen repeated his opinion that North Africans were perfectly prepared to come to terms with the French 'fact' in Quebec but the French-only policy which is currently in the wind is plainly unrealistic. "It's very hard," he said by way of example, "to tell the Greek community that they must do everything from now on in French because it's going to bring problems later on." As a mathematics teacher, language doesn't come that much into play, he said, but there's no getting around the fact that many of the textbooks used in many courses studied in Quebec universities relied heavily on English-language publishers.

Where are North African kids going to school now, we asked: French or English? "It's very hard to tell," Cohen said. "At one point I had the impression that the majority were going to English schools but now I have the impression they're going to French schools. I don't know." But Cohen said this: "When you take the choice away, you're going to create problems."

As a rabbi, had Cohen encountered any stories of discrimination against North African immigrants in Montreal, we asked. "I don't believe in discrimination other than the mass effect of discrimination," Cohen said. Cohen explained further this way: Among Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews for example, many Sephardic Jews think they are being discriminated against because they are Sephardic but the point is they are being discriminated against because they are not religious."

Another problem that Cohen pointed out was that non Yiddish speaking Jews were very often not considered part of the Jewish community. Sephardic Jews don't as a rule speak Yiddish and according to Cohen are not very religious as a result of growing in a hostile Arab atmosphere (Cohen adds that lots of sun contributed to an atmospheric laziness in attending to traditions.)

But he told this story: "I went to a grocer once and he asked me if I spoke Yiddish and when I said no, he said I wasn't Jewish. Then I learned the sentence in Yiddish 'I don't speak Yiddish' and so the next time I went in he asked me if I spoke Yiddish so I told him in Yiddish 'No I don't speak Yiddish.'

"He started to laugh."

## French and English Audiences

"What's rational to an English person," ex-Georgian Marthe Bucher Hatch told us, "may seem equally irrational to a French person." For the first woman vice president of one of Canada's ad agencies, Cockfield Brown, understanding what was rational to French and English audiences was kind of essential. Mrs. Hatch has since moved on to do marketing research for Molson Brewery.

We asked Mrs. Hatch for examples: "Well, I happen to be French speaking," she said, "and I can see how the French think it's irrational for English people to save their money just to leave an estate for their children. The French feel that they have one life to live and depriving yourself for a lifetime seems terribly irrational."

"The English on the other hand look at this and say 'The French are emotional and irrational and they don't think of putting money away for a rainy day.' The criterion is different," she said.

Is there a product, we asked, that you wouldn't attempt to sell to either audience? "I think," she countered, "that you can sell any product to any group, as long as you take a different approach." How would you push Canada Savings Bonds, we asked. "Well, to the English audience, I would emphasize the rate of interest and the safety of the investment," Mrs. Hatch said. "To the French I would probably say that buying the bonds is the easiest way to save a bit of money, without going to any trouble."

The former agency executive pointed to the whole area of food product sales as an area of cultural divide: the English housewife, she said, is primarily interested in saving time and easy preparation. In French, the emphasis should be on the fact that the product tastes good and still leaves room for some creativity in preparing the food. "Much of the advertising you see is simply translated - which doesn't take this aspect into account at all, but the most successful ones really do."

"It reaches the point," Mrs. Hatch continued, "where it's just not a difference in language because here you are saying two different things." What do French and English men look for in cars, we asked. "I think they both want the same thing but they express it differently: Both want ego satisfaction, although the English will rationalize and say they're saving gas and so on - which we all look for in theory - but this doesn't explain why people still buy Cadillacs," she said. But as you go down the economic scale, Mrs. Hatch's experience has shown substantial differences between the two language groups: The English blue collar worker, according to her, will go out to buy a stripped down, bare bones compact while his French counterpart will try to put his hands on something pretty big, even if it's several years old. Why? "I think the difference there has to be in the fact that a minority group has to express its personality with a highly visual

## Tu peux contacter un relax en France, toi!

It is difficult enough to be "with it" in any language, even one's own, for most languages move pretty fast, at least on the surface, and being "with it" is surface business. It is more difficult with a foreign language and particularly so with French. For instinctively we feel that, since we make such tremendous efforts to learn a foreign language, the least it can do is "to stay put".

Moreover, French has an elaborate organization for staying put, the *Académie Française*, which works steadily through the dictionary "admitting" or "rejecting" this or that word or collocation; and when one letter's entries have been dealt with, there is a goodly space of time before their period of agonizing reappraisal comes round again and, meanwhile, they remain good French. So we tend to think that French is more or less a fixture and therefore that no great effort should be involved in getting "with it" in it.

But it is not in fact, whatever the 40 "immortals" of the *Académie* may in due course say. Colloquial and even written contemporary French is changing in at least three ways. There are new words and expressions that are purely French; there are foreign words and expressions that are being adopted and adapted; there are direct translations of foreign words and expressions which are becoming customary, albeit slightly clumsy, French. Let us look at a few examples.

Take this "with it" for a start. The idea of being "contemporary plus" existed when I learned French 40 years ago and it was described by the phrases *à la page* or *dans le mouvement*. These phrases are still understood by the over forties but not by those younger, and they are actually used by hardly anybody at all. The contemporary equivalent is *dans le coup*. Of course there are people in both age groups who will argue that *dans le coup* is not the exact equivalent of the earlier phrases. And they are probably right. But what can be said with certainty is that anybody in France today who thinks, or says, he is *à la page* is certainly not *dans le coup* or "with it".

As for foreign words, I was accustomed 40 years ago to *mettre un smoking pour aller au dancing*, and even to *faire du footing* to get there if the dancing was far and transport not available. But I should never have been *litté* on my way; nor should I have derived *du standing* from my attire. Now I almost certainly should. *Standing* without any doubt is now as much used a French word as *le Scotch*, the consumption of which, particularly in *un appartement de standing avec un living spacieux* (available in plenty according to newspaper advertisements), as undoubtedly, *donne du standing*.

Of the direct translation of foreign words which have found their way into the language the most outstanding examples, perhaps, are *relaxer* and *contacter* which are now, in the estimation of most Frenchmen, except the 40 "immortals", French verbs fully and frequently conjugated in all tenses and moods. "*Madame est en train de relaxer dans le jardin*", one is told by the maid when one calls, and there one finds her spread on *un relax*, which is modern French for the metal chaise-longue that has replaced *le transat* (deck chair) of yesteryear.

This particular importation would appear to be unnecessary, for whatever *relaxer*, or for that matter "to relax" means, it certainly means no more than the generally physical *se reposer* or the more specifically nervous *se détendre*, and the *Académie* sanctions both. However, there it is. The *Académie*, to its own and the purists' satisfaction, disposes, but *Madame relaxe* and declares herself *ravie de me contacter*. So the would be "with it" must perform *relaxer* too.

symbol and that symbol is the big car. The English can express their personality in other ways, like achieving in business, putting money in the bank and things like that.

"The French person knows what he's doing," Mrs. Hatch explained. "He knows he's spending too much money but he wants to express himself." Does this make the French car buyer gullible, we asked. No, was Mrs. Hatch's response - he won't do anything he doesn't really want to do. It's no more gullible, she suggested, for him to buy a car, than it is for an English person to play the stockmarket. The stockmarket doesn't happen to be in the French background so the English person seems gullible in this respect.

There are certain similarities between certain class groups, she said. "There's very little difference between upper class English and French women."

How do you push Molson's when you're up against the equally English, but French sounding, Labatt brewery? "They have been very successful in exploiting Labatt 50 - and they have worked hard at it," Mrs. Hatch answered. "There's no point in trying to convince anyone that Molson's is a French company and so we try to emphasize the taste and fun of the product."

And how do you sell the French language to the English? You tell them there's money in it, she said.

"That was certainly true of my generation when we learned English - if you didn't, you couldn't earn a living."

## Walloon vs. Flemish

French department chairman Paul d'Hollander comes from Belgium, a nation of roughly 10 million souls, divided roughly down the middle between French or Walloon and Flemish. The situation would make a pretty neat divide, with the French generally speaking occupying the south and the Flemish occupying the north, if it wasn't for Brussels, whose population of roughly a million is 80 percent French, sitting in the heart of Flemish country.

How's your Flemish, we asked Walloon-born d'Hollander? "Very poor, though with some training I could probably recuperate most words. But I never found the teaching of it very adequate or very useful," d'Hollander told us. You don't get much mileage out of Flemish, according to the French chairman, beyond Holland and South Africa.

"The vast majority of the Flemish learn French, and many still learn English," d'Hollander said. "The Walloon pupils are obliged to learn Flemish but they're reluctant to do so because it doesn't seem useful to them." But while the French of Quebec over the last several years have moved swiftly to establish cultural dominance, their counterparts in Belgium, according to d'Hollander, over the past 30 years have seen a gradual shift from French to Flemish dominance.

"The linguistic division reflects religious, political and economic differences," he said. "In the thirties and before, it was the (Walloon) south that was the mining and industrialized part of the country. But gradually, after the war particularly, industrialization moved north, towards Antwerp, and mines much better than those to the south were discovered. And so before the (second world) war, the south was the richer, more socialized part of the country. This is reflected, he said, in the fact that while the country is predominantly Catholic, the church is stronger in the north which was industrialized much later.

The Belgians are just beginning to catch up with the confused demographic shifts and, according to d'Hollander, are thinking of turning to a federal system to accommodate the two cultural groups.

In some respects, the lot of the Walloons is similar to that of English Canadians: if you want to get anywhere in publishing or film, you have to go to the big time and the big time is France, according to the department chairman: "The Belgian audience is just too small."

There doesn't seem to be any real antagonism between the two cultural groups, except elections, d'Hollander said, tend to divide into cultural groups. D'Hollander, who recently became a Canadian citizen, said that generally there seemed to be easy mixing between the communities and in fact, his sisters had married into the other community.

And easy mixing is important in a country whose capital also doubles as Common Market headquarters.

## No room for Joual among élite

For many English Quebecers, one of the main objections to learning French is joual - a corrupted patois, they say, that owes more to English than to French and which bears absolutely no relationship to the more generally accepted French spoken in France.

Francophone spokesmen, on the other hand, see joual as a separate language, an expression of Quebec's cultural autonomy and an argument in favor of her political sovereignty.

English born Albert Jordan, now a professor of French at Sir George, is a little more ambivalent on the subject. "For those who speak it and claim for it the right to be the means of expression of a certain group, it is a legitimate language," he said. For example, entertainer Yvan Deschamps would "lose a great deal of his impact" if he were to speak in *Français International*, he said.

But then again, Jordan continued, joual is still only a patois, "a kind of code that creates an unfavorable impression among French speaking groups throughout the world." In that sense, he said, *Français International* is "a kind of career adjunct, a tool" which opens the door to job opportunities in both government and industry.

English, Jordan continued, "is an entirely shameless language, a whore. She'll let herself get possessed by anyone." Not so with French. Good French, he said, is "a matter of social importance in which grammar, vocabulary and even intonation all play a part." Because of the difficulty involved in mastering it properly it becomes "a sign of social distinction, a possession. Getting hold of it becomes a privilege" because of the years of study that are necessary. After all, Jordan pointed out, the French expression is not "apprendre la langue" or "parler la langue", instead it is "posséder la langue". That phrase, he said, sums up the essential French attitude toward their language.

But still, he said, joual, despite having "only an internal exchange value", is useful as a means of "intra-group expression". Two-thirds of the Quebec entertainment field "would be unthinkable without it."

Then why, we asked, don't English Quebecers learn it so that they can communicate within their own province.

Fear, said Jordan. Joual is the language of the French working class - "the enemy" - and the English don't want anything to do with it because "the language itself has become a threat".

Then, we asked, why not try to dispel some of that fear by teaching it at the university level.

There are two reasons for that, said Jordan. First, "a university is consciously concerned with preparing an élite - an élite that is adaptable." Given the limited range of joual and the fact that it is a strictly working class language, which won't do for college graduates, the whole concept would be useless.

Second, he said, and perhaps even more important is that "if you teach it, you give it a formal structure. The whole point of joual is that it's a spontaneous expression that comes from a certain way of life. It's really only a rural patois imported into the towns" and, as such, not to be taken seriously. "When there's an Iliad written in joual, then we'll think about it again," he said.

Do you see any possibility, we asked, that it might develop into a more sophisticated and generally accepted language.

Not really, said Jordan. "That could happen only if Quebec became independent and thereby generated its own indigenous ruling class. If the language became a mark of belonging, perhaps then." After all, he pointed out, the spread of a language has always been linked with excellence in other fields as well, be they conquest, economics or the arts. Without that kind of backing he repeated, "I don't see how it can gain much more acceptance."

## Sir George and French students

There has been a slightly increasing trend for students at French schools to transfer to Sir George, Admissions Officer Tom Swift said, but for the most part they are "seeking out programs in which we are reputedly stronger than the French universities."

According to his data, he said most of the Francophone students at Sir George are here

because of our Fine Arts and Commerce programs although more than a few night students may have been attracted by "accessibility of the university".

But, Swift emphasized, "we aren't taking anything from the French universities" especially since only 284 students made the jump from a French school to Sir George this year.

Liaison Officer Ken Battersby explained the phenomenon this way. "We don't do any direct recruiting to any of the French CEGEP's or high schools," he said, "unless we are invited to come in. That happens fairly infrequently." There seems to be an unwritten agreement among Quebec schools that they don't recruit on campuses of the opposite language unless asked, he continued, "although that's becoming less true." Loyola, he said, "is even more reticent than we are" with respect to this policy although McGill may be "a little bit more aggressive".

## Teaching the kids

Besides being Dean of Graduate Studies at Sir George Stan French is a past-chairman of the Westmount School Board and has four children going through the provincial school systems.

Until the reorganization of the Protestant school boards in 1973, the suburban school board had jurisdiction over two elementary schools, both of which experimented with a different form of bilingualism.

One of them introduced total immersion for all students up until grade 3 while the other initiated a program of 30 percent French teaching throughout the school.

Both methods, according to French, "produce bilingual people" but there are, as yet, a few drawbacks which haven't yet been solved. The total immersion method, French said, "is good for those who can cope with it" but there is "no escape hatch" for those who can't. This can cause problems for the child, especially after the abrupt transition back to English in grade 4. The ability to speak English is apparently "not affected at all" but comprehension and writing can be retarded somewhat.

But there is another possibility in the field, and one which seems to have found the most favor with the director of curriculum for the Protestant School Board. This method involves a voluntary total immersion year in grade 7, when the child's attitude towards another language is more favorable. "In terms of my own child," French said, "his attitude towards French was not so good five years ago and immersion in the primary grades wouldn't have worked. Now that he's more mature his attitude is a lot better and he's even decided to remain in the French system."

## Puzzle

by Ken Webb

This week's puzzle features the Department of Linguistics whose beginning students analyse a wide variety of languages to learn basic principles of form and meaning.

The exercise below involves translation of several forms from a hypothetical language based on preceding translations. It's not as difficult a puzzle as it may first seem, and should take no more than 10 or 15 minutes.

Given

mesundawak  
melondawam  
kasundawat  
mulontayak  
musuktayat  
yasukhaqat  
kalokwogam

I give it to you  
he gives them to you  
you gave it to yourself  
I shall offer them to you  
you will offer it to him  
sing it to him!  
he sent them to him

Decide what segment of the above words corresponds to:

give send offer sing

Now translate these forms into English:  
yaloktayat  
kasuhaqat  
melonwogat

The correct answer will be given next week.

## Jazz bargain

Dollar Brand isn't Miracle Mart's new line of panty hose, but an incredibly talented jazz pianist who comes from, of all places, South Africa.

He can be heard in concert next Thursday, the 14th, at CEGEP St-Laurent's Salle Emile-Legault (625, Ste-Croix Blvd. - metro to Jean-Talon then a 16 bus gets you there) at 8:30 p.m.

The price is \$1.75 and we're tipped that really little kids will be admitted free.



## Cultural revolutions

The Peoples' Republic of China comes to the fore this Monday, March 11, at 8:15 p.m. when the History Department, together with Centre for East Asian Studies at McGill and the Canada-China Society, present three films, all of which were made in China within the last two years. It'll all be happening in H-110 and admission will be free.

The main attraction will be a 50-minute feature, "Autopsy of a 2100 Year Old Woman", which played Sir George only a short time ago and was so enthusiastically received that it's being brought back for an encore. The film includes actual footage taken during an examination of a 2100-year-old corpse, almost perfectly preserved, which was found in central China during 1972. Scientists, historians, and China buffs, we are informed, should all be captivated but we were also warned that the coverage gets just a little grisly in parts.

The other two films will be a newsreel-type release entitled "China Today", and a chronicle of a number of cultural events called "A Celebration of the 24th Anniversary of the Founding of the Peoples' Republic of China."

The first two features will be presented entirely in "impeccable" English, our informed source goes on to say, but there is a possibility that the narration on the third will be in Chinese, although this should not detract from our viewing pleasure.



continued from page 1

Other panel connecting experiments that Fazio has been working on: "We used bolts that are connected internally," he said. Another try was made with rods running the vertical length of the panels. The connection system that's keeping the half scale six story building together in Fazio's basement lab consists of staples. Stapling multi-sided aluminum joints between the styrofoam panels has proven successful in absorbing the lateral pressures of the adjacent walls. This method, according to Fazio, has been used extensively in mobile home construction.

One of the big problems still to be tackled by Fazio's team is the problem of fire-proofing. As it stands now the aluminum and the styrofoam wouldn't stand up to fire. Fazio's tentative answer: coating the panels with an asbestos layer that could at the same time be integrated into the decorative features of the building interior.

The lab model has worked out well in withstanding the static load tests it's been put to (done by filling containers with water), with varying weights applied to each of the six levels, and now awaits earthquake testing on the earth-shaking bed. Because of its comparatively light weight, the building should do extremely well, Fazio said. Each panel in the half scale model weighs 15 pounds.

The civil engineer told us the system was central to cutting down on the excessive waste in the building industry: the panels would integrate the building frame, walls and insulation and allow proper integration of other electrical and mechanical building systems.

What's in the future? we asked Fazio. Well, if private industry would take an interest, it might be possible, he said, for you to go to a place like Eaton's and buy yourself a home and slap it together in

a couple of days.

In May, government leaders and social and technical housing experts will be meeting at Sir George for the Third International Symposium on Lower-Cost Housing Problems in an

effort to tackle the problems of building low cost homes in a world of increasingly limited resources. Much of the focus will be devoted to housing issues in the developing countries.

## Awards

This list includes awards with deadlines between March 16 & 31. More awards and information at the Guidance Information Centre, H-440.

### Graduate Level

GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. Research Scholarships in pure and applied science offered to overseas universities. (Mar. 21).

DALHOUSIE U. Sir James Dunn Scholarships in Law. (Men only). (Mar. 31).

U. OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Lord Beaverbrook Scholarships in Law. (Tenable at U.N.B.). (Mar. 31).

ITALY. SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE (PISA). Scholarships at the grad. level in Math., Physics, Chemistry, Biology for non-Italian citizens. (Mar. 31).

### Faculty Level

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Exchange of Scientists between Canada and Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France and U.S.S.R. (Mar. 31).

NATO COMMITTEE ON THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN SOCIETY. Fellowships (in public policy in relation to natural and social environment). (Mar. 31).

### Graduate & Faculty Level

THE BRITISH COUNCIL. Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme. Postgraduate University Research Workers holding research grants. (Mar. 31).

U. OF LONDON. INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES. Commonwealth Study Grant. (Mar. 31).

WORLD FEDERALISTS OF CANADA. Essay Prize. (Mar. 31).

## Saving Montreal from Guess What?

The folks at Science & Human Affairs are putting together a "Save Montreal - FROM WHAT?" evening devoted to showing Montrealers what the more progressive of the nation's cities are doing in urban planning.

Featured will be Brian Bourns, Ottawa's Centre Town Planning Committee director; Jack Diamond, Toronto architect; Joe Wai, Vancouver architect; Boyce Richardson, Montreal journalist; Ron Bryant, SGWU Urban Studies coordinator; John Parker, Montreal city councillor; and Joe Baker, Montreal architect. *The Montreal Star's* stroller, John Richmond, will act as moderator. It's set for Monday, March 25 at 8 p.m.

**TRICK AND TREAT:** Complex, off-beat entertainment of the week, John Frankenheimer's "The Manchurian Candidate" blends suspense, satire, science fiction, identity-puzzle and allegory. A must for the anti-genre generation.



## thursday 7

### COMMITTEE OF GRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTORS:

Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

### STUDENT LITERARY SOCIETY:

Richard Sommer reads his poems in H-937 at 8:30 p.m.; free.

### CHAPLAINS:

Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

### CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:

"Abraham Lincoln" (D.W. Griffith, 1930) with Walter

Huston at 8 p.m. in H-110; 75c.

### HILLEL:

Rapping rabbi Israel Hauseman on "Purim -

The Time to Let it All Hang Out" 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.; Megillah reading 6 p.m., costume party 7:30 on.

### ARTS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:

Claude Charron, Parti Québécois MNA for St-Jacques, and Steven Schechter,

co-founder of the Political Urban Movement, on "Democracy in Montreal" at 8:30 p.m. in H-925.

### PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT:

Dr. W.J. McKeachie, University of Michigan's Psychology Dept., on "Can

University Teaching Be Evaluated?" at 4 p.m. in H-937.

### WEISSMAN GALLERY:

Paintings by Phillip Surrey through March 12.

### GALLERY I:

Sculpture exhibit by Janice Flood Turner, through March 12.

### GALLERY II:

19th century printmaker W.H. Bartlett, through March 12.

### GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE:

Los Quinchamali (South American folk music) at 3460 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.

### SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION:

Murray Bookchin on "Anarchism and Marxism: The

best of both systems" at 2:30 p.m. in H-635, and perhaps

on "Liberatory Technology" at 8 p.m. in H-651.

### KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:

Folksinger Jack Nissenson at 1476 Crescent through Sunday; \$2 sets at 9:30, 10:30,

11:30 p.m.

## friday 8

### COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL:

Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

### SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL:

Meeting at 2:15 p.m. in H-769.

### KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:

See Thursday

### STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:

Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

### TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION:

Turkish lessons at 7 p.m. in H-417.

### GEORGIAN SNOOPIES:

Meeting at 8 p.m. in H-415.

### CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:

"Ada" (Daniel Mann, 1961) with Susan Hayward and Dean

Martin at 7 p.m.; "The Candidate" (Michael Ritchie, 1972) with Robert Redford at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

### ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL:

Meeting at 1:30 p.m. in H-435.

Notices must be received by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication. Contact Maryse Perraud at 879-2823, 2145 Mackay St. in the basement.

# SGWU THIS WEEK

1, 3, 5, and 7 p.m. and free at 1476 Crescent through Friday.

## wednesday 13

**STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:** Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 3 p.m. in H-1209.

**INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES:** Prof. Marshall Berman, political science dept., City College of New York, on "The Faust Myth and Modernization" at 8 p.m. in room 6405, 1199 Bleury St.

**LOVE & MARRIAGE SEMINAR:** Series of discussions for singles, engaged and married couples at the Chaplains Office, 7:30 - 9 p.m. in H-643.

**GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** Dr. Roy Hoffman on "Ecology" at 3:30 p.m. in H-615.

**STUDENT UNION:** See Monday.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** Singer-songwriter Brian Blaine at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p.m. through Sunday; \$2.

## thursday 14

**INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES:** Members general meeting at 4 p.m. Pavillon Sainte Marie, room 3200, 1180 Bleury St.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS:** Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769. **CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "Duck Soup" (Leo McCarey, 1933) with the Marx Brothers, Margaret Dumont and Louis Calhern at 8 p.m., in H-110; 75c.

**CHAPLAINS:** Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

**ARAB STUDENTS:** Films at 2:45 p.m. in H-920.

**GALLERIES:** Undergraduate Show, through April 2.

**STUDENT UNION:** See Monday.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** See Wednesday.

## friday 15

**ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL:** Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "The President's Lady" (Henry Levin, 1953) with Charlton Heston, Susan Hayward and John McIntire at 7 p.m.; "Seven Days in May" (John Frankenheimer, 1964) with Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas, Fredric March and Ava Gardner at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

**GEORGIAN SNOOPIES:** Meeting at 8 p.m. in H-415. **POETRY READING:** George Ryga reading from his new play "Paracelsus" at 8:30 p.m. in H-937; free.

**STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:** Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

**TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION:** Turkish lessons at 7 p.m. in H-417.

**ARAB STUDENTS:** Films at 2:10 p.m. in H-920 and at 8:30 p.m. in H-635.

**STUDENT UNION:** See Monday.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** See Wednesday.

## saturday 16

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "The Virgin President" (Graeme Ferguson, 1969) with Severn Darden at 7 p.m.; "Sunrise at Campobello" (Vincent J. Donehue, 1960) with Ralph Bellamy and Greer Garson at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** See Wednesday.

## sunday 17

**CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:** "The Manchurian Candidate" (John Frankenheimer, 1962) with Frank Sinatra, Laurence Harvey, Janet Leigh and Angela Lansbury at 7 p.m.; "The Man" (Joseph Sargent, 1972) with James Earl Jones at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

**KARMA COFFEE HOUSE:** See Wednesday.

## notices

**GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION GENERAL ELECTION** March 15, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in room S-306, 2145 Mackay; voting on the spot or by mail - ballots have been sent to each grad student.

# ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursday by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Submissions are welcome.

John McNamee, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall, Joel McCormick, editor



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